

Pasquahanza
CH-32
Morgantown
Private

Circa 1800

Pasquahanza, despite being relocated, is significant as one of the few surviving dwellings of its kind to retain its original design, floorplan and a fair amount of historic materials. Erected circa 1800, and believed to have been relocated from a heavily eroded river bank nearby, Pasquahanza is a 1 ½ story, single-pile frame structure that is five bays in length. Now facing south, three dormers on the north and south elevations pierce the roof, while two rebuilt exterior end chimneys stand at the gable ends. The dwelling has an overall center passage plan with rooms flanking each side of the hall. An enclosed quarter-turn stair stands in the hall and provides access to the second story.

The tract known as Pasquahanza has a complicated history. In 1800, William Bruce patented a tract of previously "vacant land" lying on what was formerly known as Dove's or Love's Creek, and by 1851 was known as Pasquahanza Creek. In 1821, Bruce conveyed the tract to Morgan Harris of Waverly (CH-30NR). Around the time of the Civil War, the property was owned by the Burroughs family and by the late 19th century, Pasquahanza had come under the possession of the Richmond family. Robert Crain acquired this as well as adjacent tracts and was responsible for the dwellings relocation and early restoration. The dwelling stands near the site of the 18th and 19th century Ludlow's (also Laidler's) Ferry. Cedar Point (CH-204), a 19th and early 20th century wharf is located just south of the site.

NR Eligible: yes ☒ no

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Power Company (PEPCO) Morgantown Power Plant is located directly to the north on the other side of Pasquahanza Creek.

The one-and-one-half-story five-bay residence has a southwest facing façade. A one-story enclosed porch addition from the circa 1920s is attached to the northwest elevation of the house. The residence is rectangular in plan with a poured concrete foundation that includes oyster shell aggregates. Asphalt shingles clad the steeply pitched side gabled roof with moderately overhanging eaves that are boxed and beaded. The façade and rear sides of the roof have three gable roofed dormers each, with a single six-over-six light wood double-hung sash window located within most of the dormers. The middle dormer window at the rear elevation is four-over-four light. Each gable end at the northwest and southeast elevations has a rebuilt red brick exterior chimney. The exterior walls of this single-pile frame building are clad with horizontal beaded weatherboards.

A simple partial width porch located at the center of the façade is sheltered by a gable roof with no supports. Red brick steps and landing lead up to a single vertical plank door. At the southeast elevation there is also a single vertical plank door with wood screen door accessed by concrete steps and landing; it is sheltered by the breezeway that leads to the garage. While the rear elevation has a similar door, it has window screens and has no steps or landing; instead there is a concrete foundation, identical to the one for the house, that may have had a porch built on top. At the northwest elevation there are two vertical plank board doors that flank the chimney and are located within the gable roof screened porch addition. The porch has a metal and glass door at the northwest end, accessed via a red brick landing, as well as open rafters and a wood floor. The first story windows are single nine-over-six light wood double-hung sash and have working wood shutters. The two attic windows that flank the chimney on the southeast elevation are two-over-two light wood double-hung sash, while the openings on the opposite side of the house are currently boarded up.

The interior of the residence is based on a central passage plan with rooms flanking each side of a central hallway. The first floor consists of a parlor and dining room. The two second floor bedrooms and a bathroom are accessed from the hall via a quarter turn staircase.

The detached circa late 1930s one-story garage is located to the southeast of the house, connected to the residence via a wood covered breezeway which was likely built at the same time. There is a red brick paved area located to the northeast of the breezeway. The garage façade faces southeast. Designed to match the style of the house, it has a concrete foundation, horizontal wood board cladding, wood sash windows with working shutters, a steeply pitched front gabled roof, and dormers. The garage building also has two bedrooms and a bathroom at the northwest end nearest the house. Situated to the southeast of the garage is an early 1950s open wood shed, and at the bottom of the north and west sides of the peninsula are the remains of a circa 1920s seawall constructed to prevent further soil erosion from the river and creek.

The residence and the property are in good condition. The character defining features of this vernacular central passage plan residence include a central hallway used to access all of the rooms, a modest rectangular plan, a symmetrical five-bay façade, a steeply pitched side gabled roof with boxed and beaded eaves, gable roofed dormers, red brick exterior chimneys at either end, and a single-pile frame clad with horizontal beaded weatherboards.

Significance:

Pasquahanza is a former farmhouse constructed in the circa 1820s when the land was known as "Dover" and the property was likely owned by Morgan Harris. Harris was a doctor who belonged to a prominent and influential family in the area; Harris's ancestor Thomas Harris was a planter who arrived from England in 1650. As a young man, Morgan Harris left Charles County with his brother to live in the West Indies. He then returned to Charles County sometime between 1819-20 with his wife Ann who was of Creole descent (Rivoire, "Waverley," 6). It appears that the property was then conveyed to Harris by William Bruce in

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821 (Hardy, [3]). Bruce was an American Revolutionary War veteran (www.heritagequest.com) who apparently commenced a residence located near Pasquahanza called Waverley in 1795, which was then completed by Harris after he inherited it in 1823 (Maryland Historical Trust, 64). It is likely that at that time, Pasquahanza and Waverley were part of one large parcel of land and possibly one plantation.

Farming on Pasquahanza land goes back to at least the early part of the eighteenth century; in 1723, a planter named William Heard owned 150 acres of land on the south side of Pasquahanza Creek, where it appears the house stands today. Heard's ownership is indicated in a deed from that year where he received 150 acres on the other side of the creek from a cooper named Samuel Parker (Michael Stebbing e-mails to Hardy and Taniguchi). The land was then part of 300 acres of land called Dover which had been patented by Elizabeth Young in 1675 (Mike Stebbing e-mail to Taniguchi). As a planter, it seems likely that Heard cultivated his property. The dominant crop since the seventeenth century in Charles County at that time was tobacco. Often self contained, such farms including not only the main house, but also slave quarters, and ancillary domestic and agricultural buildings (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.4). Tobacco farming required a large labor force which was readily available during the centuries before the end of slavery after the Civil War.

These larger farms scattered the banks of waterways like the Potomac River, whereas smaller farms were located further inland. Proximity to navigable rivers and streams such as the Potomac, Port Tobacco, Wicomico, and Patuxent Rivers was preferred by farmers because of the rich soils as well as ease with transporting agricultural goods via the waterways. These self-sufficient large farms often had their own landings. Farms like Pasquahanza and nearby Ravens Crest would have taken full advantage of their proximity to the Potomac River. This was also an era when most roads were privately owned, and were generally "rolling roads" used to transport large barrels of tobacco called hogsheads from curing and prizeing barns to river landings. There were also "wood roads" which connected the property buildings to the forest where wood for construction and fire was gathered then transported using these rough roads (Brown, 14).

After the Revolutionary War, the elaborate system of planter debt between British creditors and colonial planters collapsed. In addition, soils were becoming depleted due to tobacco cultivation. This was also the case with the Pasquahanza land, for the 1798 Federal Tax Assessment indicates it was well used and worn (Mike Stebbing interview). The assessment also indicated that there was a house and sundry outhouses on the property. There was also a population decline after the War of 1812 when many Charles County residents left the area after their properties were damaged or destroyed by British soldiers and due to resulting economic instabilities. Only the large and well-established landowners were able to survive and prosper during this period (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.7). Although tobacco remained the dominant crop, farmers began to diversify to include grains such as corn or wheat. In addition commercial industries such as milling, fishing, and commerce entered the county (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.9).

Also after the War of 1812, the invention of the steamboat enhanced the transportation of goods and passengers along waterways such as the Potomac River. In addition to public wharves such as Marshall Hall, Liverpool Point, Glymont, and Rock Point in Charles County, steamboats also made stops at private wharves where agricultural goods were loaded en route to such destinations as Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Ferries, linking Maryland across the Potomac River to Virginia, were also used to access the river. By the post-Civil War years, there were over 25 landings in Charles County (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.9). Laidlers Ferry operated near Pasquahanza where the PEPCO Morgantown Power Plant currently stands. This ferry was one of the most travelled across the Potomac River (Rivoire, Homeplaces, 17). Due to its close proximity, it is possible that this ferry was used to transport goods to and from Pasquahanza.

Renewed agricultural successes led to a building boom in Charles County between 1820 and 1840, the period when the current residence was constructed. By this time a greater number of building materials such as nails, doors, and windows were being

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brought into the area, transported via adjacent waterways like the Potomac River, then brought in by wagons or carts. In addition, there began to be a greater level of sophistication with construction as builders came into Charles County from urban areas like Baltimore (Rivoire, Homeplaces, 21). Buildings of the seventeenth century and even during the decades after the American Revolutionary War were generally made with wood, and not very well built or permanent. Throughout this period, residences for both the wealthy and poor were small and generally similar. Interestingly, although there was greater access to more sophisticated building materials and designs by the early nineteenth century, many of the houses in Charles County continued to be vernacular in design and construction (Rivoire, Homeplaces, 28). Pasquahanza's modest design and small scale are reflective of this continuing trend. The name "Pasquahanza," which apparently means "forked creek" in the Algonquin language (Mike Stebbing interview), was associated with this property by 1851 (Hardy, [3]).

Pasquahanza was constructed at a time when large plantations were common, with tobacco still a dominant crop in Charles County. This would continue until the Civil War. Around this time, Pasquahanza was owned by John H. and Elizabeth G. Burroughs; John had acquired the property in 1859. In 1864, the Burroughs arranged a joint note with Susan J. Posey. It is likely that Pasquahanza continued to be used for agriculture during this time. The end of the Civil War meant the end of slavery and this ready source of inexpensive and abundant labor. In addition to the continued depletion of the land due to over cultivation, this lack of labor meant the end of large plantations. Such property owners were forced to sell off sections of their land. This meant a larger number of small farms. The number of farms under 50 acres doubled between 1880 and 1920 from 361 to 728 farms (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.13).

Sometime between the late 1860s and early 1870s, members of the Burroughs and Posey family sold Pasquahanza to members of the Richmond family. By that time, a more sophisticated road system, as well as the coming of the railroad changed the way farm goods were transported. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was constructed in the early 1870s, linking Philadelphia and Baltimore to Washington, D.C. and the Potomac River (Nice Bridge Project: Survey and Eligibility Report, IV-10). The railroad led to changes in Charles County. As the railroad became a more prominent way of transporting goods and passengers, new railroad towns were established along it, including La Plata, which today is the county seat. These new towns often superseded the small villages that had sprung up near the river landings (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.14). Improved transportation led to agricultural diversification such as honey, vegetables and orchards which produced goods for local and regional markets. Dairy and poultry production also increased. Technology advancements in farm equipments and improved fertilizers during the early twentieth century also led to more productive agricultural operations.

However, steamboats along the Potomac, Patuxent and Wicomico Rivers were still important means of transportation because large areas of Charles County were still far enough away from the railroad line. This was likely the case for Pasquahanza, which is so close to the Potomac River, but was about 3.5 miles to the south of the nearest section of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad at Pope's Creek. The peak period of the steamboats was from about 1880 to 1920 (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.15).

The decline and end of the steamboat and river transport came with the motor vehicle. The last steamboat docked in Charles County in 1932. Not only were trucks a less expensive and more efficient way to transport goods, but newer and better roads were being built during the twentieth century. In 1909, Maryland developed a plan to establish a highway system throughout the state that would connect all of the counties. Although this was not fully realized, a portion of this effort resulted in the Southern Maryland Trunk Line which was constructed in mid-1920s. This concrete paved road was soon renamed the Robert Crain Highway and is today U.S. Route 301. The road made it easier not only for people to get from Charles County to Baltimore, but also allowed for easier transport of farm goods. Still, even in 1930, most of the roads were paved with oysters or gravel, with only five miles of concrete paved highway (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.18).

Pasquahanza continued to be used as a farm into the late nineteenth and possibly the early twentieth century. By this time, the

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Property was being used to grow wheat, evidenced by an abandoned grain drill, binder and mower that were located on the property when the current owner's parents acquired the property in 1946. There are currently foundation remnants of several other farm related buildings as well as fencing that date to the property's agricultural use (George Stebbing interview). During the decline of waterway transportation, Pasquahanza became a seasonal vacation house. It is possible that such a use started in as early as the 1920s when Robert Crain purchase the property from Frederick Richmond's heirs. He lived nearby in a house from the early twentieth century called Mount Victoria. Crain was responsible for moving Pasquahanza at a 90 degree angle and further back from the shoreline since the residence was by then standing in a precarious situation, in danger of falling into the Potomac River (Mike Stebbing e-mail to Hardy). The residence also appears to have been in somewhat disrepair by this time and Crain restored it. He also probably had the sizeable screened porch added onto the residence; this would certainly have been a feature more compatible with a vacation house than for a residence associated with a working farm. Crain was a notable figure in Charles County who was involved in politics and responsible for lobbying Maryland for funds that led to the construction of the highway in the 1920s that was named after him. Crain died in 1928, and ownership of the property transferred to his wife Margaret. By 1938, Pasquahanza was acquired by Erik and Nomita Von der Heide, and Amalia de M. Riggs.

The house was certainly being used as a vacation house by the time they sold the property to Philip A. E. and Lucille R. Stebbing in 1946. By this time the Potomac River Bridge (today known as the Governor Harry W. Nice Bridge) had been built in 1940. Tourists also began to flock to Charles County when gambling was legalized in the county in 1949 until it was later banned in 1967. In addition, the growth of Washington, D.C. suburbs beginning in the 1960s meant that nearby areas like Charles Counties were ripe for development as bedroom communities (Charles County Historic Preservation Plan, I.22). The Stebbings and their children used Pasquahanza as a regular summer house from the 1940s and into the early 1960s (George Stebbing interview). The property was sold to their son George E. T. Stebbing and his wife Mary R. in 1979, who continue to own the property today and use it occasionally as a vacation house. Some of the other nearby properties surrounding Pasquahanza, however, are still used for agriculture. Soybeans and corn are examples of some of the crops being produced.

Pasquahanza was constructed as a central passage plan residence. This layout was popular during the eighteenth to early nineteenth century in the Mid-Atlantic areas such as Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. The rooms of the house were accessible from a central hallway. On the first floor, this typically involved two rooms, the parlor and dining room which were divided by the central hallway (Lanier and Herman, 28), as is the case with Pasquahanza. The central passage plan house evolved from the earlier hall and parlor house which did not have a hallway dividing the two rooms and generally did not have a rear entrance. Most central passage plan houses were built with timber frame clad with weatherboards like Pasquahanza, although brick exterior walls were also used. The wood examples are less common today because the material does not weather as well (Foster, 94). The raised foundation generally consisted of wooden posts set directly into the ground. When Pasquahanza was moved, its brick foundation was replaced with one that was concrete with oyster shell aggregates, a common foundation material in the area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (George Stebbing interview).

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility:

Summary

Pasquahanza appears to qualify under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because it is a generally intact and representative example of an early nineteenth century central passage plan residence located in Charles County, Maryland. Although the house has been moved, it is still eligible since it possesses integrity and meets the special requirements under Criteria Consideration B for moved properties. The following is an evaluation of the property applying the seven aspects of integrity, four criteria of the NRHP, and Criteria Consideration B.

Integrity

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Pasquahanza was evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as outlined in National Register Bulletin 15. The seven aspects of integrity include location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design, and workmanship.

This former farmhouse was moved in the circa 1920s. It was moved at a 90 degree angle and set back from its original location where the building was in danger of falling into the Potomac River due to an eroding shoreline.

Pasquahanza was historically built as part of a working farm or plantation, but today is being used as a seasonal vacation property. Therefore, the property no longer has characteristics reflective of agricultural use, and instead most of the land surrounding the residence is a vast lawn bordered by trees. There is also a screened porch attached to the northwest elevation of the house, and a breezeway and garage located on the southeast elevation which also changes the appearance of a property that now has a recreational use. In addition, the Nice Bridge and particularly the PEPCO Morgantown Power Plant have changed the historic view shed of the property across the Potomac River and Pasquahanza Creek, respectively. However, although the area surrounding the house no longer reflects a strictly agricultural locale, it is still very much rural. The land surrounding the house, including the area directly south, is still being used for agricultural pursuits. In addition, despite the existence of the bridge and the plant, as well as the eroded and ever changing shoreline of Pasquahanza's peninsula, the general relationship of the property to the flanking waterways is still clearly evident. Therefore, the property's setting and association are generally intact since it was established.

Pasquahanza was constructed in the circa 1820s as a central passage plan residence. The building has seen some alterations. For example, when the building was moved, a two-story early addition at the southeast elevation did not survive. The chimneys had to be taken down and rebuilt, and the weatherboards on the two side elevations were redone. The current exterior doors were installed in the 1920s. In addition, new shutters were installed for the windows and the brick foundation was replaced with concrete that contained shell aggregates. An additional dormer was added at the center of the façade, although it is likely that this third dormer would have existed when the house was originally constructed. The current asphalt roof shingles were installed in the late 1980s. There are also a 1920s and 1930s porch and breezeway now attached to the residence, as well as a garage nearby. However, the building retains a good amount of its original character defining features. These include its rectangular plan, shape and form, steeply pitched roof, and design features such as beaded horizontal weatherboards, framing system, most of its dormers, and the original central passage plan with its parlor, dining room and bedrooms located off a central hallway. In addition, although there are new attachments to the residence, the original construction and design of the building is still clearly evident. Therefore, the building's original feeling, materials, design and workmanship are generally intact.

The property conveys its significance and therefore has good integrity.

NRHP Criteria

The property was assessed under NRHP Criterion A for its potential significance as a part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The evaluated property was likely constructed in the circa 1820s as a farmhouse. Its potential significance could be its association with agriculture in Charles County during the nineteenth to early twentieth century. However, there are no ancillary farm buildings remaining on the property, and no part of the land is currently being used for agriculture. The property instead has a porch addition and a garage, both constructed in the circa 1920s and 1930s. The rest of the property consists primarily of a large expansive lawn as well as numerous mature trees. All of these features reflect the property's current use as a vacation home. Therefore, the property no longer reflects its historic agricultural use. The evaluated property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The property was considered under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. The residence was likely constructed when the property was owned by Morgan Harris after he acquired it in 1821. Although the Harris family is prominent in Charles County, there is no evidence to show that Morgan was a significant person. There is also no evidence that the

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Subsequent property owners throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century, such as the members of the Burroughs, Posey, and Richmond families associated with the house, were significant. It is also not clear if Harris and the others had direct connections to Pasquahanza. Harris, for example, lived at nearby Waverley. Pasquahanza is also associated with Robert Crain who is a notable figure in Charles County. However, the property is not related to Crain's political career or significant association with the highway that would be named after him; in addition, the nature of his relationship to Pasquahanza is not clear. Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The property was evaluated under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The house located on the property is a representative example of a central passage plan residence. Although it has been moved, there are only a few remaining examples of this residential type in the area, particularly one that still retains a good number of its original character defining features, including its central passage plan. It was common during the nineteenth century to upgrade these homes with additions and interior modifications, often reflecting the architectural styles popular at that time such as Greek Revival and Queen Anne. Nearby Ravens Crest (CH-164) is an example of such a residence, which was originally constructed in 1840 using the central passage plan but was modified and added onto in the 1890s which included Greek Revival details. Pasquahanza's appearance has remained generally intact, with only the construction of an open screen porch on one end and an open breezeway linking it to a circa late 1930s garage. The residence still reads as a product of its time. In addition to changes in taste and uses, the wood construction of Pasquahanza also makes houses like more susceptible to damage and demolition. There are only a few such properties remaining in the area today. Therefore, Pasquahanza appears to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion C with a period of significance of the 1820s.

The property was not evaluated under Criterion D for the potential to yield or likelihood to yield information important in history or prehistory as part of this architectural evaluation.

Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties

Pasquahanza meets Criteria Consideration B for Moved Properties because it is significant primarily for architectural value. In addition, the residence was moved within the existing property, and therefore retains the same general setting and relationship with its surroundings that include not only the property itself but the Potomac River and Pasquahanza Creek.

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www.rootsweb.com (William Bruce and Morgan Harris).

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Eligibility recommended _____

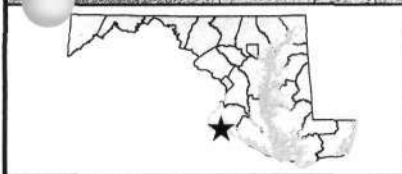
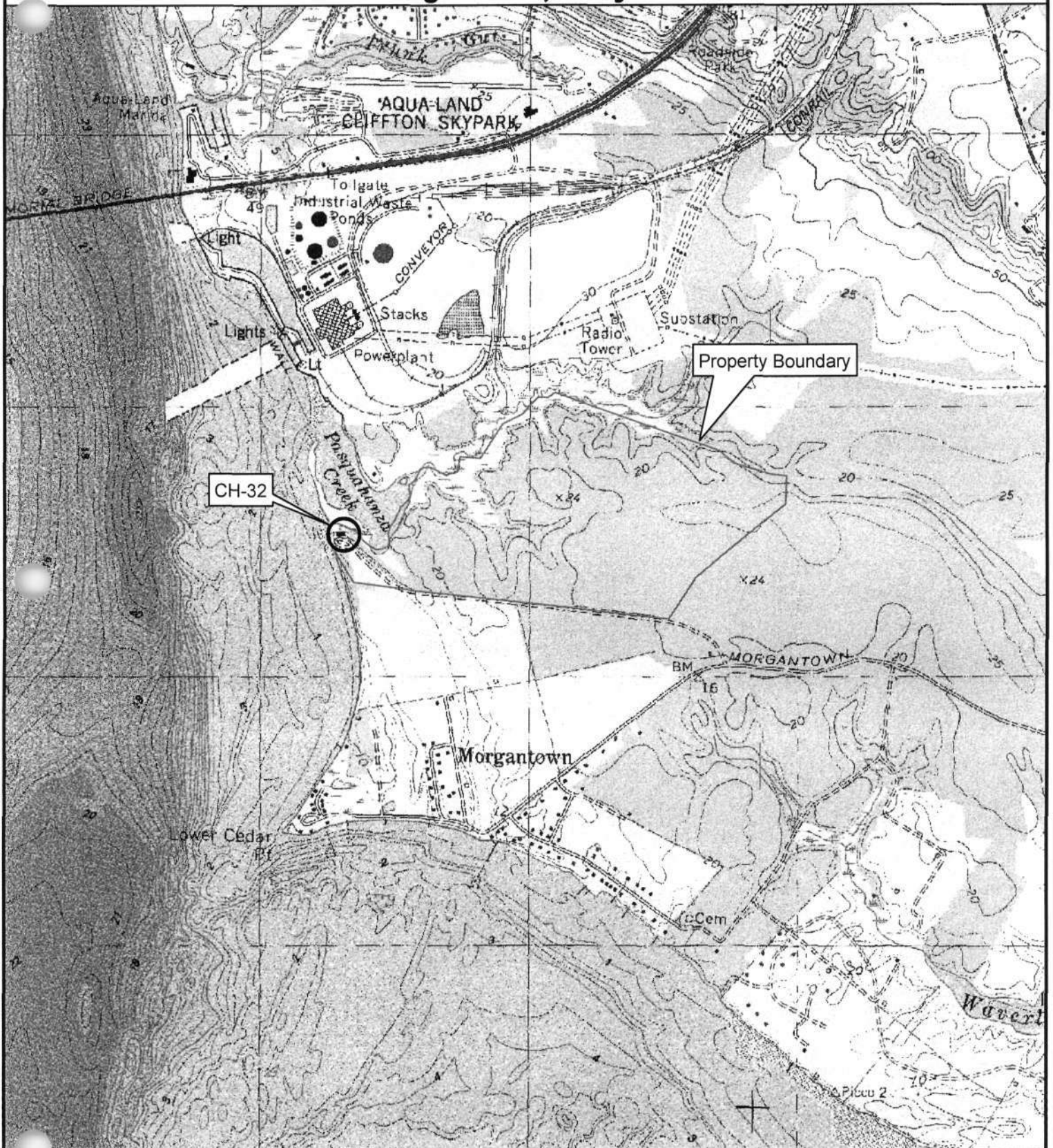
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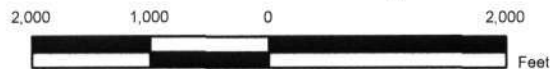
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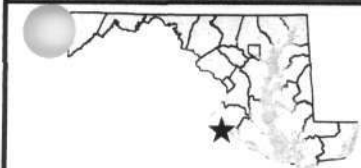
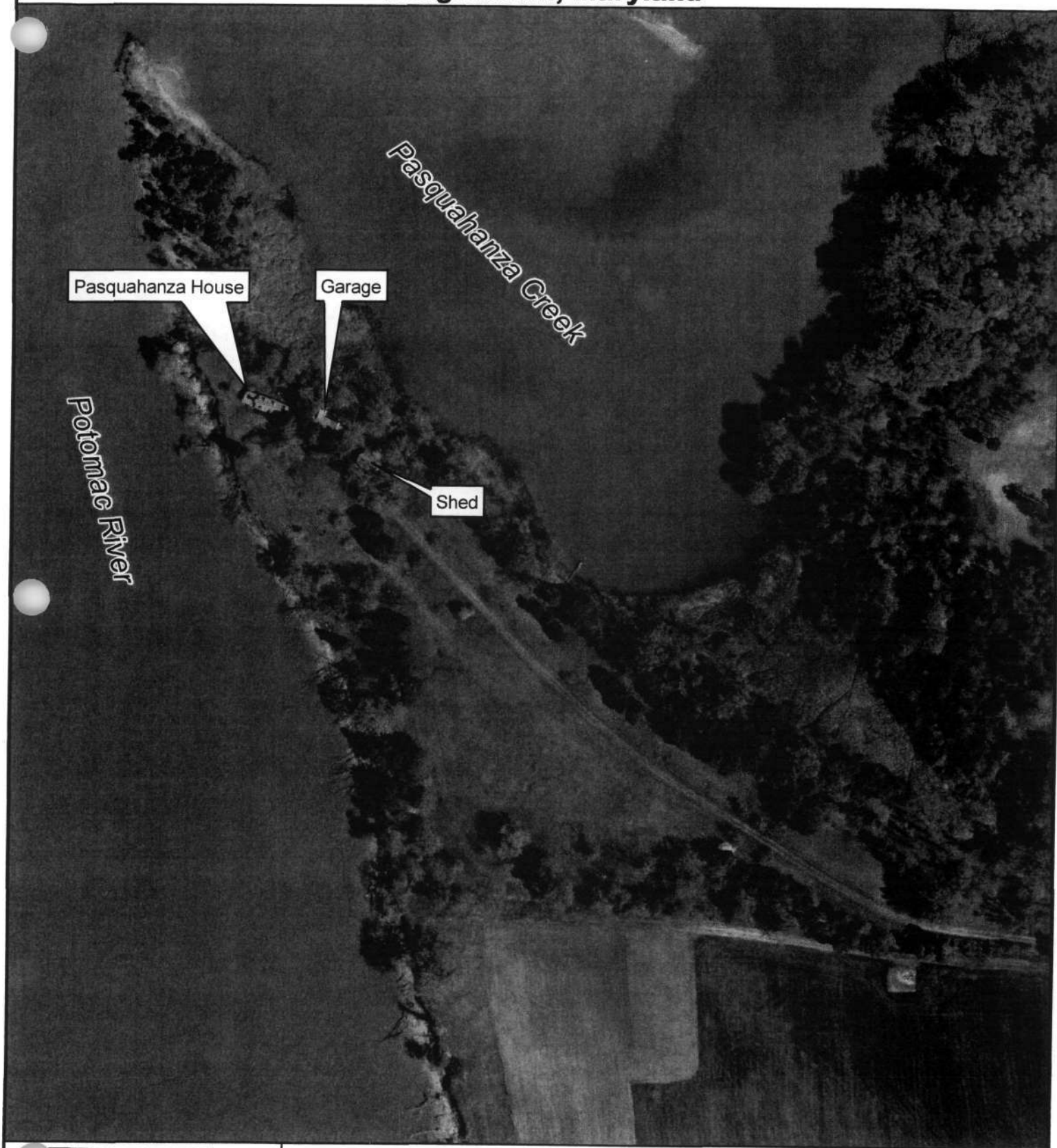


Location Map



August 2010

Pasquahanza, CH-32
Peninsula between the Potomac River and Pasquahanza Creek,
Morgantown, Maryland



Site Plan



August 2010

Digital Photo Log
Pasquahanza (CH-32)

Photographs taken on July 22, 2010

Image #	Image File Name	Description of View
1	CH-0032_2010-07-22_01.tif	View looking east at the southwest façade of the residence
2	CH-0032_2010-07-22_02.tif	View looking east at the northwest elevation of the residence with enclosed porch
3	CH-0032_2010-07-22_03.tif	View looking southeast at the northwest elevation of the residence with the enclosed porch in the foreground
4	CH-0032_2010-07-22_04.tif	View looking south at the northeast elevation of the residence
5	CH-0032_2010-07-22_05.tif	View looking north at the southeast elevation of the residence
6	CH-0032_2010-07-22_06.tif	View looking northeast at the southwest elevation of the breezeway
7	CH-0032_2010-07-22_07.tif	View looking north at the southeast façade and southwest elevation of the garage
8	CH-0032_2010-07-22_08.tif	View looking east at the southwest elevation of the shed
9	CH-0032_2010-07-22_09.tif	View looking northwest at a portion of the remains of the seawall
10	CH-0032_2010-07-22_10.tif	View looking north showing the house and its setting, as well as the Potomac River and Governor Harry W. Nice Bridge in the distance
11	CH-0032_2010-07-22_11.tif	Circa 1920s view of the house at its original location facing the Potomac River (Courtesy of the Southern Maryland Studies Center, College of Southern Maryland, Bennett Crain Collection)

Prints:

Ink – Epson Ultra Chrome K3 Ink

Paper - Intelicoat Magiclee Universal Lustre Photobase

DVD-R Gold:

Promaster, likely phthalocyanine dye



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Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

House, southwest facade

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CH-0032_2010-07-22-01.tif



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Pasqua hanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

House, northwest elevation (1)

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Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

House, northwest elevation (2)

3/11

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CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

House, northeast elevation

4/1

CH-0032 - 2010-07-22 - 04.tif



CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

House, southeast elevation

5/11

CH-0032-2010-07-22_05.tif



CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

Breezeway, southwest elevation

6/11

CH-0032_2010-07-22_06.tif



CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

Garage, southeast façade and southwest elevation

7/11

CH-0032_2010-07-22_07.tif



CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

Shed, southwest elevation

8/11

CH-0032_2010-07-22_08.tif



CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

Seawall, view looking northwest

9/11

CH-0032_2010-07-22_09.tif



CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

House and its setting, view looking north

10/11

CH-0032_2010-07-22_10.tif



CH-32

Pasquahanza

Charles County, MD

Christeen Taniguchi

July 22, 2010

Circa 1920s view of the house at the original location
facing the Potomac River (Courtesy of the Southern Maryland
Studies Center, College of Southern Maryland, Bennett
Crain Collection)

14/11

CH-0032_2010-07-22-11.tif

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CH-32

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Pasquahanza

other

2. Location

street and number Potomac River and Pasquahanza Creek not for publication

city, town Morgantown vicinity

county Charles

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name George and Mary Stebbing, trustee

street and number 9305 Kittery Ct telephone 703-978-0263

city, town Fairfax state VA zip code 22031-3811

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charles County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 82 p. 11

city, town La Plata liber 2550 folio 239

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1 1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1 1 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

Inventory No. CH-32

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Erected during the late 18th or early 19th century, and believed to have been relocated from a heavily eroded shoreline nearby, Pasquahanza is a 1 1/2 story, single-pile frame structure that is five bays in length. Now facing south, three dormers on the north and south elevations pierce the roof while two rebuilt exterior end chimneys stand at the gable ends. The dwelling is sited on a narrow peninsula bordering the Potomac River to the west and Pasquahanza Creek to the east. A one story gable roof screened porch addition is connected to the north elevation and a detached garage stands to the south.

The structure currently rests on a circa 1930 poured concrete foundation mixed with oyster shells. Beaded weatherboard covers the frame and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The cornice is boxed and beaded. Windows are 9/6 on the first floor and 6/6 in the dormers. The exterior eave elevations have an overall symmetrical façade with a pair of windows flanking either side of the door. The gable ends included a pair of boarded attic story windows flanking the chimney on both the east and west elevation.

The dwelling has an overall center passage plan with rooms flanking each side of the hall. An enclosed quarter-turn stair stands in the hall and provides access to the second story. Random width floors and early or original doors and window trim are found throughout with the exception of the west first floor parlor which has been heavily reworked with modern materials. The first and second story doors differ slightly. While both consist of four panels, the first floor includes simple square-edged panel doors, while the second floor features panels with carved beveled edges. The east dining room includes a 3-part mantle and is the smaller of the two first floor living spaces. The second story features three rooms divided by early or original partition walls including an unheated room above the center hall. Existing horizontal plank exterior doors and shutters date from the 1930's when the house was moved and underwent an extensive restoration by the Crain family.

Construction features noted include pegged rafter pairs, wrought hand headed nails, and the presence of some pit-sawn timbers. Although it was not observed, according to the owners the floorboards are gauged on the side that joins the rafter in order to establish a flush floor surface. Therefore, the overall design and construction of the house, along with documentary evidence suggest a circa 1800 construction date.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CH-32

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates Circa 1800

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates Circa 1800

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Pasquahanza, despite being relocated, is significant as one of the few surviving dwellings of its kind to retain its original design, floorplan and a fair amount of historic materials. The dwelling is similar to the Patuxent City House (CH-122) and the Wilkinson-Turner House (CH-341), both dating from the first quarter of the 19th century. Like Pasquahanza, each features a single-pile, center passage plan.

The tract known as Pasquahanza has a complicated history. In 1800, William Bruce patented a tract of previously "vacant land" lying on what was formerly known as Dove's or Love's Creek, and by 1851 was known as Pasquahanza Creek. In 1821, Bruce conveyed the tract to Morgan Harris of Waverly CH-30NR. Around the time of the Civil War, the property was owned by the Burroughs family and by the late 19th century, Pasquahanza had come under the possession of the Richmond family. Robert Crain acquired this as well as nearby Cedar Point laying out a resort community in the second decade of the 20th century. Adjacent tracts which came to be associated with Pasquahanza include "Dover" patented in 1674. Pasquahanza borders property historically associated with the prominent Yates family of nearby Mt. Republican (CH-17) and may have been owned by that family at one time. In addition, the dwelling stands near the site of the 18th and 19th century Ludlow's (also Laidler's) Ferry. Cedar Point (CH-204), a 19th and early 20th century wharf is located just south of the site.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CH-32

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 225

Acreage of historical setting 225

Quadrangle name Colonial Beach

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Pasquahanza is associated with Charles County Property Tax Map 82, Parcel 11.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathy Hardy/Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Charles County Planning

date 5/22/2002

street and number 200 Baltimore Street

telephone 301-396-5815

city or town La Plata

state MD zip code 20646

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-32

Section 8 Page 1

Pasquahanza
name of property
Charles County, MD
county and state

Chain of Title:

- 1979 Philip A.E. Stebbing aand Lucille R. Stebbing to George E.T. and Mary Stebbings
652/67
- 1946 Erik Von de Heide and Nomita Von der Heide, wf and Amelia de M. Riggs, all of Montgomery County, and Augustus Riggs husband of Howard County to Philip A.E. Stebbing aand Lucille R. Stebbing "Pasquahanza", part of "Dover", and part of "Collins" or part of "Thomas Maggot" and "Thomas Adventure" 225 acres. All and same conveyed in 1938.
TBM 84/208
- 1941 Property surveyed may 1941
- 1938 James C. Mitchell to Erik Von de Heide and Nomita Von der Heide and Amelia de M. Riggs all of Montgomery County,
1st-part of Collins. Conveyed by Adrian Posey to Frederick A. Richmond in 1888. 70 acres. JST 2/272
2nd- Pasquahanza. On south side of Pasquahanza Creek 300 acres. BGS 9/509
WMA 69/104
- 1938 Maryland Realty Investment Trust, To Nomita Von der Heide Same conveyed to MD Realty Co from trustee in 1936
WMA 67 /627
- 1937 Winifred Carpenter, trustee for estate of Frederick A. Richmond, (d. 1915) to Maryland Realty Investment Trust. Property contracted by Crain before his death now paid in full.
WMA 67/623
- 1931 Margaret Crain, widow to Maryland Realty Investment Corp. Proceedings 1898 equity
WMA 58/365
- 1920 Frederick Richmond heirs entered into a written agreement to sell land and premises to Robert Crain for \$12,000, Crain died in 1928 without completeing payment
Proceedings 1586 Equity
- To widow, Annie Eliza Richmond and at her death the remainder to five children George Holland Richmond, Sydney Richmond, Annie Louise Tegetoff, Ruby Cogley and Winifred Carpenter, share and share alike.
Wills CHP 19/506 or 586

Parcel A "Collins"

- 1888 Adrain Posey, trustee. Public sale to Frederick A. Richmond. Part of Collins said to contain about 70 acres. Improvements.
JST 2/272

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-32

Section 9 Page 1

Pasquahanza
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

Parcel B "Pasquahanza"

- 1899 To Frederick A. Richmond. Pasquahanza. Lying on the south side of Pasquahanza creek commencing at the Potomac River at the line between Cedar Point and Pasquahanza. No mention of improvements.
BGS 9/509
- 1872 John Seaton Richmond, John George Richmond, Frederick Albert Richmond, to Ann Eliza Richmond
GAH 3/550
- ? Charles H. Posey and Susan J Posey, wf, Zakariah Posey and Jane Posey his wife, Thomas F. Burroughs and M. Burroughs wf. To John Seaton Richmond, John George Richmond, Frederick Albert Richmond
GAH 2/498
- 1864 John H. Burroughs and Elizabeth G. Burroughs for consideration of a joint note of Susan J. Posey for \$3500
GWC 1/455
- 1859 To John H. Burroughs. All that tract or parcel of land lying between Dove's or Love's now known as Pasquahanza Creek being a tract of vacant land taken up and patented by William Bruce in 1800. Deeded and conveyed to Morgan Harris in 1821 and now part of Waverly.
JHC 1/88

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-32

Section 9 Page 1

Pasquahanza
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

Major Bibliographic References:

Brown, Jack D., et al. Charles County, Maryland, A History.
Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

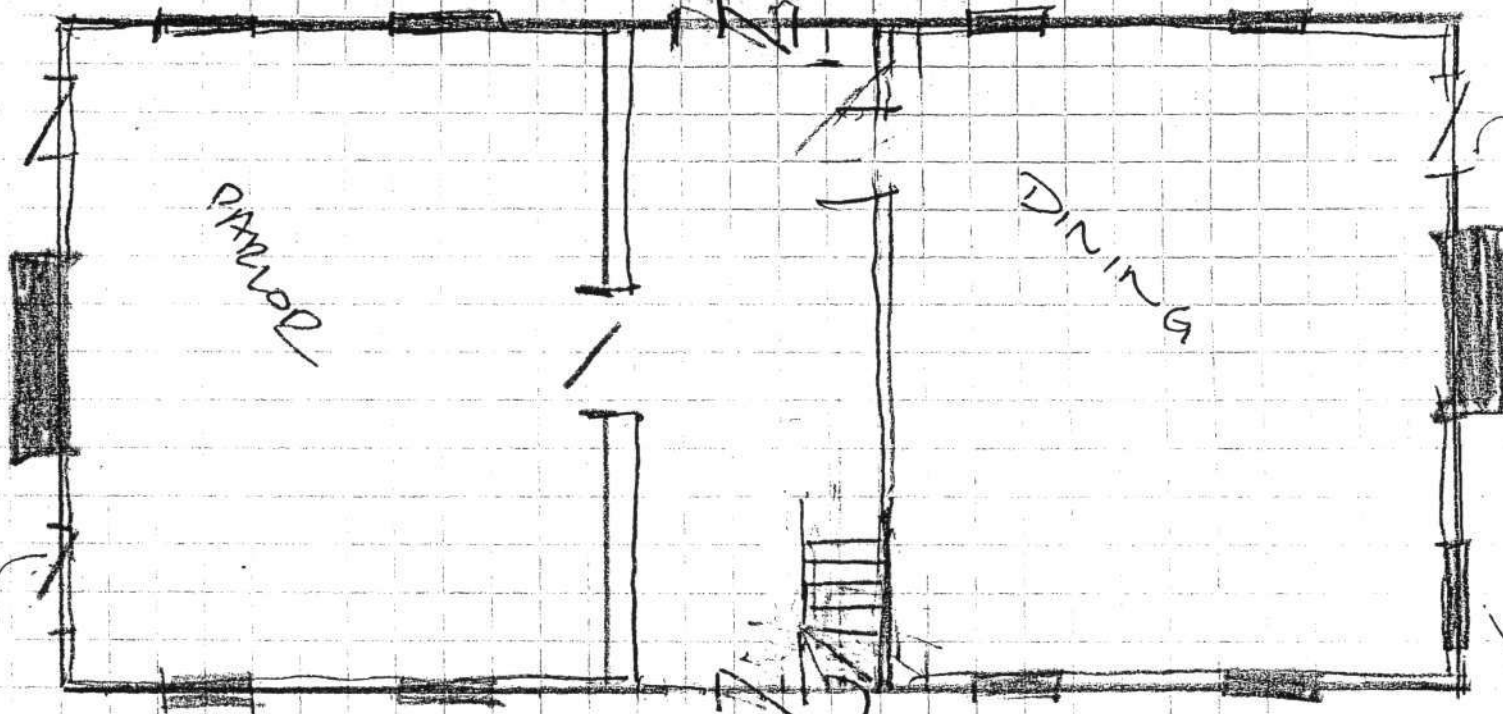
Charles County Land Records, Charles County Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. The History of Charles County, Maryland.
La Plata, MD. Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

Crain Collection. Southern Maryland Studies Center. College of Southern Maryland.
La Plata, MD. Unpublished papers including photographs of Pasquahanza.

CH-32 Charles County, MD
Name: PASQUAHANZA
Location: MORGANTOWN
Quad: MORGANTOWN

N↑ TO PASQUAHANZA CREEK



ORIGINAL WINDOW

THIS IS REWORK

1/4 TURN STAIR

N↑ TO POTOMAC RIVER

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



CH-32
PASQUAHANZA
CHARLES CO. MD.
C. CURREY

1/2002
MD SHPO
WEST ELEVATION

1 OF 7



CH-32
PASQUAHANZA
CHARLES CO, MD.
C. CURREY
1/2002
MD SHPO
EAST ELEVATION
20P7



CH.32
PASQUAHANZA
CHARLES CO, MD.
C. CURREY
1/2002
MD SITPO
LOOKING N
30F7



CH 32

PASQUAHANZA

CHARLES CO. MD.

C. CURREY

1/2002

MD SHPO

STAIR, LOOKING SOUTH

4 OF 7



CH-32
PASQUAHANZA
CHARLES CO, MD.
C. CURREY
1/2002
MD SHPO
DOOR, LOOKING N FROM HALL
50F7



CH-32
PASQUAHANZA
CHARLES CO, MD.
C. CURREY

1/2002
MD SHPO
2ND STORY, Looking North
60F7



CH-32
PASQUAHANZA
CHARLES CO, MD.
C. CURREY
112002
MD SHPO

2ND Story Door, Looking South
7 of 7

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

CH 32
0900325401
N. R. FIELD SHEET

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

PASQUAHANZA

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Potomac View Road

CITY OR TOWN:

Newburg

(nr. Morgantown, Lower Cedar Point)

STATE

Maryland

CODE

COUNTY:

Charles

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
District <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes:		
Site <input type="checkbox"/>	Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>		
Object <input type="checkbox"/>		Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>		
					No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)							
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>			
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>				
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>					
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>					

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

Charles County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

LaPlata

STATE

Maryland

CODE

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

Federal ☐State ☐County ☐Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Pasquahanza" is a 1 1/2 story dwelling of early to mid eighteenth century design and construction, and sits on a peninsula bounded on one side by the Potomac River and on the other by Pasquahanza Creek just below the Rte. 301 Potomac River Bridge.

Facing SE the house retains a single chimney with free standing stack at ea. gable end. The front and rear walls 5 bays front and back with center door and 2 flanking windows on ea. side. Each gable is broken by two attic windows and 1 window and 1 door at 1st. floor level. The NE gable door gives entrance to a curtain connecting this house to an addition of the 20th. century which seems to contain a kitchen and bedrooms.

The roof design is "A" with three "A" frame dormers front and back, with wood shingles. The clapboard is regular and is beaded and appears to be relatively new. All the mouldings are severely plain as are the boxed eaves. The doors are batten throughout as are the shutters and all hang on strap hinges which appear to be replacements.

The house is 1 room deep and 2 in length with a center hall and corner stair. Upstairs are two small bedrooms, short hall, and small closet room at one end of the hall.

An examination of this building in 1972 revealed that all of the structural framing is of a post 1820 date.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☒20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

H. Chandlee Forman in his "Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland," 1934 says:

"..... is 'Pasquahanza', an attractive one-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with a quaint boxed-in stairway. 'Pasquahanza' was built about 1680 and was the bivouac of Federal troops during the Civil War."

Mr. Mulliken has a lantern &
moved it to present site.
 181

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

N. R. FIELD SHEET

CH-32

H. Chandlee Forman....."Early Manor and Plantation Houses
of Maryland", Easton, Maryland 1934
P. 81

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds		LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. Richard Rivoire		
ORGANIZATION Maryland Historical Trust	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER: Box 1704		
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE Maryland	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

• DEC •

1998



PASQUAHANZA HOUSE, CHARLES

copy - 4432

• DEC •

63



PASQUA HANZA HOUSE, CHARLES

Seventy - Cat 32

YKK
Dec '69

• DEC •

69



PASQUA HANZA HOUSE, CHARLES

COONTY, CT 32

JRR
Dec '69